You Can't

Afford to stay away. We offer choice of our stylish, handsome, fashionable Suits-Corkscrews, Cassimeres, etc.-worth \$22, \$24, \$25, \$28 and \$30, for

Come soon, as at these prices the Suits will go in a hurry.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

(BIG FOUP Rail- Way) THANK GOODNESS, IT'S OVER-The rush to Chicago, the wild excitement following Harrison's nomination, the Fourth of July, with its sizz-sizzle, wh-st, crack, bounce, boom, ear-splitting, head-bursting, blinding sights and sounds. The trains bave been full of people, enjoying a holiday and a

After all this don't you want to go to some quiet place and rest? Come down to our office and get posted. We offer you woods as deep and shady, springs as cool and health-giving, lakes as pure and clear as were ever skimmed by wind-kissed sail, mountains high as ever were capped by snowy hoods, canyons as deep and shady, hillsides as sunny, trips through prairie, lake, pine woods, canyon, over mountains, through battle-fields, down to the sea and out over the blue ocean, in fact, we have rates and routes reaching all places from British Columbia to Mexico, from the Adirondacks to Florida. LOOK AT THE SPECIAL LOW RATES WE ARE OFFERING TO DENVER, COLORADO, There are no routes superior to those offered in this office to Colorado. Only one change, and time not surpassed by any,

On account of the Mississippi street-car line, this company will not run base-ball trains in future.

Chicago and return.....\$5.00

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26p10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50p CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

... 7:10a.m 12:05ao'n 5:20pm 11:20pm ... 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation cell at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

SOFT DRINKS ON SUNDAY.

The Prosecution of Milk-Sellers Denounced by Francis Murphy, the Temperance Man.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 4.—At the hearing of John Martin, of 628 Smithfield street, yesterday, charged with selling milk as a beverage on Sunday, Francis Murphy, the temperance orator, aired his views on the subject of selling soft drinks on Sunday. Among other things he said: "Reviving this law is going to the cemeteries, and the enforcement of it is intemperance. Instead of persecuting these people the Law and Order people should make arrangements to furnish the people with milk, lemonade and other harmless drinks on Sunday. I can't understand their action, unless they want to make money out of it, and no city in the United States, excepting Pittsburg, would stand it. don't want to see liquor sold on Sunday, but I do want to see milk, lemonade and similar drinks sold on Sunday, as it will tend to decrease the back door business of the saloons. I think that the majority of Christian people in

both cities would like to see the same. Mr. Murphy then asked the aldermen bow much money the informers got. He was told that the Law and Order Society claim half of the fine. He then said: "They are making quite side the limits, demolishing everything with a profitable thing out of these prosecutions. Captain Wishart, I suppose, is a good man, but I can't see what he means by prosecuting men for selling milk. It is time for us all to quit talking temperance and start drinking liquor, for when men want to drink milk and lemonade they can't get it on account of these people. It is a great mistake, as well as the vitest injustice to the people of this city to attempt to stop the sale of such drinks. They should resurrect that other blue law, which forbids a man kissing his wife on the Sabbath, and then we would have to do as the men did when it was enforced-that is, go and kiss our neighbor's wife."

'What would us fellows who have no wives "Do as the bachelors did in those days," said Mr. Murphy, "kiss the wife of the man who was kissing the neighbor's wife."

After the laughter had ceased. Mr. Murphy continued: "It is time for the people who live to keep holy the Sabbath day and love morality and law and order to call a polic meeting, and protest against such work as these persecutions. It is the biggest outrags ever perpetrated on the people of this city and it is an insuit to every

Aeronauts in Peril.

Boston, July 5. - The balloon which ascended from the Common at 6 o'clock last evening descended in the harbor off Point Shirley. The occupants were submerged and for three miles or more, were dragged through the water at a rapid page by the balloon, which was impelled by a strong gale. They were sighted by the steam yacht Rose G., and the latter, after a chase, succeeded in overhauling the balloonists and making fast the drag rope to her capstan. After much trouble the party were taken aboard and all were safely brought to the city. The journey was a most perilous one, and the escape from death of the excursionists almost miracu-

Attacking a "Scab" Engineer. Sr. Joseph, Mo., July 5. -At least 20,000 people went to a pienic given by the trades and labor assembly at the fair grounds yesterday. The Brotherhood attempted to run Golden Holman, a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engineer, from the grounds. A crowd of men started after him velling "Kill the scab." Holman drew a revolver and forced the crowd to retreat, shooting three times. He then started for the west entrance, but another crowd attempted to head him off and he again fired, shooting Dick Harrigan, a butcher, nineteen years of age, in the left lung. Holman made his escape from the grounds, but afterward gave himself up to a policeman. Harrigan will probably die.

Why Grover Couldn't Go to Gettysburg. New York, July 5 .- President Cleveland's response to the invitation to attend the Gettysburg reunion, which did not reach the office of the secretary until after his departure for Gettysburg, is as follows:

Gen. Horario King, Recording Secretary, etc.; My Dear Sir-I have carefully considered the question of accepting the invitation of the Society of the Army of the Potomac to attend its annual reunion to be held at Gettysburg on the first, second and third days of July. I need hardly assure you that I should be glad to be present on this very interesting occa-sion. In view, however, of my confining duties here. and all the circumstances surrounding the subject, I have arrived at the conclusion that I ought not to leave here at the time designated. The meeting of the survivors of Gettysburg, upon the field where they fought twenty-five years ago, cannot fail to teach an impressive lesson and convince all our people that bravery is akin to magnanimity, while it reminds the world that the object of war is the attainment of peace. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

For a family medicine Ayer's Sugar-coated Pills are unrivaled. They root out disease.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Warmer; fair weather.

HEAR YE! Great Campaign Advice

We wish you would de-

VOTE

a few minutes to our store be-

FOR

e you leave town. We are offering

CHEAP GIN-

gham umbrellas, cotton handkerchiefs, linen and silk; thin coats and vests of every kind, color and price; hats below all competition, and everything in our line better and cheaper than anybody.

DROWNED IN LAKE JOHANNA.

Father, Son, and Daughter Lose Their Live by the Capsizing of a Pleasure Boat.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. Sr. Paul, Minn., July 5 .- One of the saddest cases of drowning that has been recorded this locality for a number of years, occurred at Lake Johanna this afternoon. This lake is situated about six miles from St. Paul, and is often visited by numerous pleasure parties who desire to spend a quiet day, and enjoy the fishing and rowing. Harry C. Tucker, clerk of the Ryan Hotel, accompanied by his wife and his father and sister, went out to the lake, after dinner, to spend the afternoon and evening. Mr. Tucker's father and his sister, Mrs. Deisinger, are residents of Amsterdam, and came to St. Paul only a short time ago on a visit to their relatives here. After the party arrived at the hotel it was decided to go for a boat ride, and Mrs. Tucker, being rather timid, preferred to remain on the bank and watch the party. Mr. Tucker took the oars, and, accompanied only by his father and sister, started out over the lake. They had reached a point about a quarter of a mile from the shore, when, for some cause at present unknown, the boat capsized and the three occupants were precipitated into the lake. Mrs. Tucker screamed for help, but long before any one could go to the rescue all three of the former occupants of the boat were lost sight of and drowned in sight of the distracted wife on the shore. The details of the affair are at this hour very meager, but it is learned that Harry Tucker made a desperate effort to save his sis ter. As soon as he could reach her after coming to the surface, he started to swim ashore, but became exhausted and the two sank together and were seen no more. The old gentleman was also seen to be swimming shoreward, but he disappeared from view soon after his son and daughter sank to the bottom. It is said that Harry could have easily saved himself, but he exhausted him strength in his efforts to rescue his sister, and, being a man of nearly two hundred pounds in weight, he could not keep afloat. Harry Tucker was one of the principal clerks of the Ryan Hotel, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. His father was an old resident of Amsterdam, and the news of his sad death will be a severe blow to his many relatives and friends in that locality.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

A Big Stretch of Country Badly Damaged,

but No Lives Known To Be Lost. CHICAGO, July 5 .- A special to the Times from Mason City, Ia., says: A devastating cyclone swept down, yesterday, upon a number of towns on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and it is impossible at present to estimate the damage done. The extent of the territory over which the storm swept was about a hundred miles in length and nearly a mile in width. To the farming community the blow is a severe one. No deaths have yet been reported, but the loss to horses and cattle is enormous. At Ruthven the clouds which they came in contact. Two mammoth barns were demolished, and a 1,000-pound hav press was carried several feet and overturned. An agricultural implement house, belonging to Rock & Walker, was wrecked; Trapp Bro.'s livery stable, the Kirdwood Hotel, the M. E. Church, and Thomas Gift's dwelling were all leveled to the ground. Many residences were damaged, and barns and outbuildings are scattered over the prairies.

At Emmetsburg, the Catholic Church, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern depot and a number of residences were destroyed. At Calendar and Whittemore buildings and barns were scattered over many acres, and at the former place pieces of boards were stuck in the surrounding area like pins in a cushion.

The farming country between Whittemore and Ruthven is badly devastated. All the corn grop has been laid to the ground, and other grain is totally destroyed.

The storm jumped over a section of country east from Whitemore, and next visited the south part of the county. At Meservay, Rinke's storebuilding and several residences were shattered. At Belmont the B., C. R. & N. depot and a number of business and residence buildings were blown down. Route Agent Elliott, who came up from the south part of the State, today, over the Iowa Central, states that the crops along that line alone are damaged to the extent

of \$10,000.

Damaging Storm in New Jersey. New Brunswick, N. J., July 5 .- This section of the country was visited by a very severe wind and rain storm this afternoon. Great damage was done to crops and buildings. The Pennsylvania railroad round-house at Milestone Junction was blown down. James Barry, Hugh Garrigan and John White, three ball players who were taking shelter from the storm, were buried in the ruins. Garrigan had an arm and leg broken; Barry was badly bruised and had a leg broken. A barn on George Plumly's farm, near Middlebush, was also blown down. Plumly is reported killed. He was buried with two others under the ruins. The dwelling and other buildings on the farm were wrecked. Serious damage is reported everywhere hereabouts from wind, hail and lightning, also at

Middlebush and Milestone.

The Mount Hood Illumination. PORTLAND, Ore., July 5. - The illumination of Mouat Hood, last night, at 11 o'clock, proved a perfect success. The illumination was seen very distinctly on the summit and continued to burn brightly for a space of over two and a half minutes. The sight was very brilliant, and was seen for a radius of 100 miles. All efforts to secure signals from the party on the mountain proved unavailing. A letter just received from the party by messenger, states that they encountered a very heavy snow-storm and suffered much from the severity of the weather.

Aid for Burlington Strikers.

NEW YORK, July 5 .- At a special meeting of the 3d inst., it was unanimously decided to assess the members of this division \$5 per month for three months, or longer if necessary, and to donate the same to those members engazed in the srrike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

General Sheridan.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., July 5 .- General Sheridan passed an entirely uneventful day. gaining slowly but steadily in all respects.
R. M. O'REILLY,
H. G. YARBOW.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Chief Executive Resumes His Work of Vetoing Private Pension Bills,

And Also Improves the Opportunity to Indi rectly Administer a Characteristic Lecture to the Two Houses of Congress.

The Mills Tariff Bill Likely To Be Voted Upon and Passed by the House,

A Conference of the Two Parties Having De cided to Close the Debate Next Week-The Senate Democrats on the Veto Fower.

PRIVATE PENSIONS.

More Vetoes by the President, Accompanied by a Lecture to Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 5. - The President sent to Congress, to-day, a message vetoing a bill granting a pension to Mary Ann Doherty. It states that a large share of the report of the Senate committee on pensions, adopted also by the House committee, consists of the petition in which the woman says that her husband, who had served in a New Jersey regiment, left her in 1865, and has not been heard of since. She had received a pension as the widow of Daniel Doberty until it was discovered that he was alive and living in Philadelphia, and was himself drawing a pension there. She had succeeded in getting the pension, in the first instance, by much false wearing. The police records of Washington where she has been living, show her to be a woman of very bad character, and that she had been under arrest nine times for drunkenness, larceny, creating disturbances and other misdemeanors. The President then enters upon consideration of pension legislation generally,

"I cannot spell out any principle upon which the bounty of the government is bestowed through the instrumentality of the flood of private pension bills that reach me. The theory seems to have been adopted that no man who served in the army can be the subject of death, or impaired health, except that they are chargeable to his service. Medical theories are set at paught, and the most startling relation is claimed between al leged incidents of military service and disability or death. Fatal apoplexy is admitted as the result of quite insignificant wounds, heart disease is attributed to chronic diarrhosa, consumption to hernia, and snicide is traced to army service in a wonderfully devious and curious way. Ad judications of the Pension Bureau are overruled in the most peremptory fashion by these special acts of Congress, since nearly all the beneficiaries named in these bills have unsuccessfully applied to that bureau for re hef. This course of special legislation operates very unfairly. Those with certain influence, or friendly advocacy to push their claims, procure pensions, and those who have neither friends nor influence must be content with their fate under the general law. It operates unfairly by increasing in numerous instances the pensions of those already on the roll, while many other more deserving cases, from the lack of fortunate advocacy, are obliged to be content with the sum provided by general law. The apprehension may well be entertained that the freedom with which these private pension bills are passed furnishes an inducement to fraud and imposition, while it certainly teaches the vicious lesson to our people that the treasury of the national government invites the approach of private need. None of us should be in the least wanting in regard for the veteran soldier, and I will yield to no man in a desire to see those who defended the government when it needed defenders liberally treated. Unfriendliness to our veterans is a charge easily, and sometimes dishonestly, made. I insist that the true soldier is a good citizen, and that he will be satisfied with generous, fair and equal consideration for those who are worthily entitled to help.

"I have considered the pension list as the Republic's role of honor, bearing names inscribed by national gratitude, and not by improvident and indiscriminate alms-giving. I have con ceived the prevention of the complete discredit which must ensue from the unreasonable, unfair and reckless granting of pensions by special acts to be the best service I can render our veterans. In the discharge of what has seemed to me my duty as related to legislation, and in the interest of all the veterans of the Union army, I have attempted to stem the tide of improvident pension enactments, though I confess to a full share of responsibility for some of these laws that should not have been passed. I am far from denying that there are cases of merit which cannot be reached except by special enactment; but I do not believe there is a member of either House of Congress who rill not admit that this kind of legislation be been carried too far. I have now before me more than one hundred special pension bills, which can hardly be examined within the time allowed for that purpose. My alm has been, at all times, in dealing with bills of this character, to give the applicant for a pension the benefit of any doubt that might arise, and which balanced the propriety of granting a pension, if there seemed any just foundation for the application; but when it seemed entirely outside of every rule, in its nature or the proof supporting it, I have supposed I did only my duty in interposing an objection. It seems to me that it would be well if our general pension laws should be revised with a view of meeting every meritorious case that can arise. Our experience and knowledge of any existing deficiencies ought to make the enactment of a complete pension code possible. In the absence of such a revision, and if pensions are to be granted upon equitable grounds, and without regard to general laws, the present methods would be greatly improved by the establishment of some tribunal to exam-

ine the facts in every case and determine upon the merits of the application." The President also returned without his approval the Senate bill to grant a pension to J. B. Morton, of Nebraska, as dependent father of Calvin Morton. The father claimed that his son was killed in battle with the Indians in the Custer massacre in 1876. The President, in his

"His name does not appear in any record of the soldiers engaged in that battle. Considering the complete list of the casualties attending this battle now in the War Department, it must be conceded that the death of the son of the beneficiary is far from being satisfactorily established. The claim of the father is still pending in the Pension Bureau, and perhaps with further effort more information on the subject

The Senate bill to pension Polly H. Smith, widow of Lieut. J. H. Smith, Second Artillery, who served in the army from 1854 to 1860, was also returned without executive approval, on the ground that his death bad no connection with the service in the army.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House Will Take a Vote and Pass the Bill About Monday Week.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, July 5 .- There is some encouragement for an early passage of the tariff bill. There was an informal conference of the committee on ways and means this morning, at which there was a disposition on the part of the Republicans to hasten to a vote as rapidly as possible, and they gave assurance that there would be no dilatory tactics or unneccessary time occupied in debate. It was the opinion of Mesers. Reed and McKinley that the discussion of the bill ought to be concluded within the next ten the New York City Division, No. 105, of the | days and the date fixed for a final vote on Mon-Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held on | day, the 16th of July. There is no longer doubt that the Democrats will show a sufficient majority to pass the bill-every one concedes that. There may be a few, like Mr. Randall, Mr. Mc-Adoo, and Mr. Poran, of Ohio, who will vote with the Republicans, but they will not number more than six or seven, and the bill is likely to

get their votes on the Republican side.

The Senate committee on finance heard the chemical manufacturers to-day, and are having arguments submitted both orally and in writing from representatives of all the industries af- of the san fected by the bill. They will be ready to report out trial.

a substitute within a week or ten days after receiving the House bill, or at least before the first of August, when the debate in that body will begin. The action of the Senate can be readily anticipated. It has been conferred over and discussed about so much that it is no longer a matter of conjecture. The plan is to patch up the present customs laws in spots where they are faulty, to reduce the duty on some articles that do not care for protection, to remove the tax from tobacco and alcohol used in the arts; and to reduce, or remove, the duty on sugar; to this will be added the bill over which the fi-

nance committee has been laboring so long, to prevent and punish the undervaluation of merchandise in the New York appraisers' of-Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, said this morning: "I believe a vote will be taken on the tariff bill between July 15 and 20, but that is only a guess. I have no positive information on the subject. The policy of the Republicans has not been one of obstruction, as the Democrats would have the people believe. The Republicans has not been one of obstruction, as the Democrats would have the people believe. ans have only issisted that a free discussion of the bill shall be had—nothing more. They have not talked for the sake of talking. If the members did not discuss the various items in which

their constituents were interested they would be very foolish. I think we can get away some time about the middle of August." . THE VETO POWER.

How Its Exercise Is Viewed by Democrats or

the Pensions Committee. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Senator Turpie, in be half of the Democratic minority of the committee on pensions, to-day presented a minority re port dissenting from the views in regard to the veto power expressed by Senator Davis in a ma jority report from the pensions committee. The minority says:

"We regard that power as a qualified negative upon that of Congress, not derogatory to their rights or action. Neither the power or its exercise can be regarded as an encroachment upon the province of Congress, since both are pro-vided for in the Constitution. Mr. Story, in his justly celebrated commentary upon that instru-ment, says respecting it: The power is important as an additional security against the enactment of rash, immathe action of the executive therein, the same author remarks: 'His view, if not more wise or more elevated, will at least be independent and under an entirely different responsibility to the Nation from what belongs to Congress. He is the representative of the whole Nation in the aggregate; they are the representatives only of distinct parts.' We do not think the frequency of the exercise of this power upon the subject of private bills, even if it were a legitimate objection thereto, is at all made out as charged. Out of the large number of such bills a very small percentage have been returned with objections. The frequency bears a very inconsiderable proportion to the number of the applications. As to the means of information made use of by the executive as a basis for his objections, the President has certainly the same right to make use of the records, files, reports and opinions of the Pension Bureau as members of Congress. The money of the people in the treasury, the fund out of which pensions are paid, is a fund of such quality that it cannot be guarded too carefully against immature legislation. The President, equally with any member of the legislative bodies, has the right and duty imposed upon him to form and express his opinion with respect to the justice of a pecuniary claim against this fund, being answerable under his oath and conscience only to the constituency of the Nation for his action therein. As to the merits of the particular bilis recited in the committee's report, we deem it to be here unnecessary for us to give expression to an opinion at this time, being willing to do so at some such time as the question properly arises on final passage thereof. The report is signed by Senators Turple Blodgett, Faulkner and Wilson of Maryland.

MINOR MATTERS.

Report of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Case of Mr. Kent.

ASHINGTON, July 5.-Congressman Belmont chairman of the House Committee on foreign affairs, which was instructed by a reso lution of the House to investigate the case of John Curtin Kent, a naturalized citizen of the United States, convicted in England of conspiring to murder, by the use of dynamite, will sub mit the report of the committee to-morrow. It recites the history of the case in detail, which is already familiar to the public, expresses deep sympathy for Kent, and continues as follows:

"The fact that the naturalization of Kent was not known at the time of his trial to the American authorities is evidence of the propriety of the recommendation made by President Cleveland in his message of 1884 and repeated in 1885, in favor of the establishment of a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts of the United States. The interest which the present administration has taken in the matter of citizenship is shown by the letters of the President and of the Secretary of State in the case of Gallagher, hereto appended," The letters rererred to have been published.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Mrs. Geo. W. Budd of Indianapolis, who has been in the city for some weeks past, visiting her father, H. O. Homan, of the Government Printing Office, left

to-day for home. Representative Holman has appointed Mr. Cushing, of Madison, clerk to the special committee of the House investigating the construction of the new library building. His compensation is six dollars a day, and his duties nomi

Mrs. Sherman and Miss Mary Sherman will not leave for their home in Ohio for a fortnight or more. Senator Sherman attended the opening of the exposition in Cincinnati, and has not

Mrs. Geo. W. Steele has returned to her home at Marion.

Congressman Boothman, of Ohio, has prepared a speech against free wool, which he will deliver when the wool section in the tariff bill is reached. On Aug. 5, 1882, Congress appropriated \$57,-500 to pay the physicians who attended Presi-dent Garfield in the long illness which preceded his death, for services. By a bill introduced by Senator Voorhees, to-day, it is proposed to give \$10,206 of this amount, which sum, the bill states, represents the unexpended portion of the appropriation to Dr. D. W. Bliss, as full payment for his services as physician in charge of President Garfield's case.

The Amalgamated Wage Scale. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 5 .- To-night Moorehead & Bros., iron manufacturers, of Sharpsburg, Pa. signed the Amalgamated scale, making sixteen signatures so far. The Republic iron-works, Oliver Bros. & Phillips and Carnegie's Twenty ninth and Thirty-third-street mills started up to-day. None of the mills, however, were in full operation, and it will probably be a couple of weeks before the various firms that have conceded the demands of the workmen will have their plants in full blast. Secretary Martin was seen this afternoon and asked what he thought of the turn of affairs at Singer, Nimick & Co.'s mill. He said that he had not received any official notice that members of the association had returned to work. "That is a question for the men to settle," further remarked Secretary Martin. "If they want to resume work and withdraw from the association they will have to put up with the result. The firm offering to pay last year's wages demonstrates very conclusively that the Amalgamated Association is not demanding more wages than the manufacturers can afford to pay. Wages, it seems, is not so much of an objection as the association."

An Engineer's Life Attempted. CHICAGO, July 5 .- An unknown man attempted to assassinate Thomas Gregory, an engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, last night, near the Sixteenth-street bridge. The late strike on the Burlington is supposed to have been the cause. The stranger approached Gregory and said: "Now I have got you." He then fired three shots and ran away. One shot hit Gregory in the face, under the right eye, and broke his nose. He was taken to the County Hospital, and will probably recover. Gregory came here from the Reading road dur-

Detective Witte Acquitted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal GREENVILLE, O., July 5 .- Herman Witte, a detective of Cincinnati, in jail here the past three months, charged with beating J. W. Spayd out of several bundred dollars in efforts to secure the thieves who stole \$15,000 from Spayd about a year ago, was acquitted by a verdict of a jury at 4:30 this afternoon. Pierce Decourcey, of the same detective agency, was released with-

THE TAMMANY HALL LETTER

How the President's Tariff Epistle Is Regarded by Washington Politicians.

It Is Believed that the Eastern Protection Democrats Are Frightened, and Mr. Cleveland Is Making a Vain Effort to Hedge.

The New York Republicans Are United, and Confident of Carrying the State.

Democratic Clubs Finish Their Work, but Fail to Order Circulation of the President's Message as a Campaign Document.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The Construction Placed Upon the Tammany Document by the Politicians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, July 5. - The President's letter to Tammany has been the subject of much comment to-day. In the first place, it is pretty generally designated as the plea of a politician and partisan for votes; secondly, it is interpreted as hedging on the tariff question to a degree which was not expected of a man who, seven months ago, wrote a bold free-trade message. His assertion that he and his party are not freetraders is ridiculed by Republicans, and even Democrats smile when it is mentioned. It is generally thought that the President has finally become aware that his and his party's anti-protection platform and policy have scared the protection Democrats in the East to such a degree that his election has become rather doubtful. The first manifestation of this fear was considered to be the re-election of Barnum, the Connecticut protectionist, to be chairman of the Democratic national committee, which was a clear concession to the protection sentiment of the East. A few months ago Barnum was considered out of the question for that place, but the attitude of the protection Democrats forced Cleveland to change his tactics. Barnum is to have the platform interpreted in the East to suit the views of voters. Now, Cleveland's Tammany letter is, in the opinion of leading Republicans, nothing but an effort to hedge on the tariff; but he and his party have so strongly committed themselves to an antiprotection policy, which is equivalent to freetrade, that nothing that they now can do to ob scure the leading issue will succeed. This is the opinion of Republicans generally, and some Democrats agree with them.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

They Select Officers and Adopt a Constitution -An Objector Silenced by a Band. BALTIMORE, July 5 .- The convention of Democratic clubs held its second session this morning at the Academy of Music. When the hour for opening arrived not more than 150 delegates were in their seats, but the lobbies and halls were well filled. Wm. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, the temporory chairman, called the convention to order at 10:30 o'clock. The report of the committee on resolutions was presented by J. T. Gathnight, of New York. It indorses the St. Louis platform, approves the administration of President Cleveland and hi tariff message; expresses joy at the prospect of the early passage of the Mills bill, and points with pride to the record of Allen G. Thurman. The platform was adopted by acclamation amid

a perfect storm of cheers. Chairman Corfran, of the committee on permanent organization, submitted his report which named Hon. John Winans, of Wisconsin, for president of the convention. Mr. Winage's name was greeted with mighty cheers and the report adopted without discussion. On taking the chair, Mr. Winans briefly addressed the convention, returning thanks for the high bonor conferred on him, and stating that the object of the gathering was to devise ways and means to defeat the enemy of our public institutions.

Hon. Timothy E. Tarsney, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, made the report of that committee, and submitted the constitution of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The plan proposed was for the selection of a president and one vice president from each State and Territory, one secretary and a treasurer. The following names were recommended for officers of the association: President, Hon. Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania; secretary, Edward B. Whitney, of New York; treasurer, George H. Lambert, of New Jersey. The constitution states that the object is to foster the formation of permanent Democratic clubs and societies in the United States; to insure active co-operation in the dissemination of Jeffersonian principles of government; to pre-serve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, uphold local self-government, resist revolutionary changes, centralization of power, and the appropriation of publie moneys for other than the purposes of government economically administered; to oppose commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the cost of the many, and class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monop olies. The affairs of the association are to b managed by a general committee of four from each State and Territory, with the officers of the association The convention of the Association shall be neld every fourth year, subsequent to the national Democratic convention, and a two-thirds vote of

delegates. When the clubs or societies of any State or Territory have formed a State or Territorial association, such association shall be entito eleven delegates-at-large. The constitution was unanimously adopted after which a recess was taken until 3 o'clock. The first business in order after recess was the calling of States for the selection of vicepresidents and the members of the general committee, and the selections were ratified by the

the general committee shall call a special meet

ing. Each club or society will be entitled to one

additional delegate for every 100 members in

good standing, no club to have more than five

Then Mr. Flattery, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution declaring that, in sympathy with the spirit of freedom the world over, the convention of Democratic clubs protests against tyranny and oppression wherever they exist, and declaring further that it is in favor of the success of the Irish race for home rule in Ireland. The resolution was adopted amid applause and

The committee on resolutions was then called upon, and the chairman reported that the majority did not think it expedient to report on the Chinese resolution of the St. Louis platform. It was further stated that there was a minority report upon the Chinese resolution. Ex-Representative Willis, of Kentucky, a member of the committee on resolutions, and the gentleman who had offered the Chinese resolution, stated that the difference in the committee was merely one of propriety, and that there was really no minority report. The committee had been unanimous in opposition to Chinese immigration, but the committee had not thought it prudent to enter into an issue which had properly been met by the St. Louis convention. Unwilling to do anything to mar the harmony of the convention, he refrained from submitting a minority report, and moved the adoption of the majority report. This was agreed to after an earnest protest from Mr. Taylor, of Massachusetts, who thought that some action should be taken on the Chinese question, in view of the fact that, since the meeting of the Democratic convention in St. Louis, the Recablicans had met in Chicago and placed in nomination a man who was named Ben Harrison. The Democratic party and the laboring men, who made up its bone and sinew in the North, were against Ben Harrison on all principles, and especially on the Chinese question. But his protest proved unavailing, and it precipitation. But his protest proved unavailing, and it precipitation of the committee on resolutions was legisment adopted without any dissenting votes.

On motion of Mr. Schley, of Wisconsin, it was ordered that the officers of this organization be a committee to call upon President Cleveland and Mr. Thurman, to extend them

the congratulations of this convention, to inform them of its doings, and to piedge to them its hearty support in the impending campaign. Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, congratulated the assemblage upon its happy delibera-

the convention should resolve himself into a Democratic campaign committee and go home and go to work. A resolution commending the re-election of Hon. Wm. H. Barnum as chairman of the national committee was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky, found fault that a resolution offered by him for publication and distribution of the President's message, and of speeches on the tariff delivered by prominent Democrats, had not been read to the convention, but had been referred to the committee on resolutions and been unacted upon; but he was placated when, at his request, the band struck up the new campaign song composed by Will S. Hays, of Louisville, and the convention, with a will, joined in the refrain. After passing a number of votes of thanks and giving three cheers for chairman Winans as

the next Governor of Wisconsin, the convention adjourned sine die.

Frantic Cheering for Robert E. Lee. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5 .- The serious work of the convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs ended to-night with a great mass-meeting, at the Academy of Music. Tomorrow will be spent in enjoyment. The meeting held in the theater auditorium was presided over by Governor Jackeon, and addresses were made by Governor Lee, of Virginia; Hon. John R. Feilows, of New York; Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Senator Reagan, of Texas, in the order named. Governor Lee was received with great applause. In the course of his speech he made reference to the charge made by Senator Sherman, two years ago, that he rode in a treason-stained saddle. The Governor said that he had not used that particular saddle, but that even if he had it would have been an honor, for there was not a spot of treason on the saddle used and owned by Gen. Robert E. Lee. The mention of this name, always revered in Baltimore, was the signal for an outburst of applause that shook the very walls of the building. Men arose to their

feet, handkerchiefs were waved, and cheer after

cheer went up from the thousands assembled.

The demonstration continued for five minutes.

This was the only reference made to the great

confederate General during the evening. Mr. Fellows's speech was one of a brilliant orator. He said that he had not come here to discuss the Senator from Kansas, (Mr. Ingalls), whose blackguard utterances, notwithstanding they were clothed in grammatical perfection, constituted so vile an assault upon two of the noblest generals the country ever saw, "not that creature in Ohio who struts and swells though he were a whole continent n himself, instead of the small four-acre concern that he is. [Laughter and applause.] The Democrats would choose their own lines of battle in the coming campaign; the Republicans were not in a position to select them for the Democrats. Referring to Harrison, he said that grandfather's fame is sometimes like a grandfather's clock-stops short, never to go again when the old man dies. "Next November, said he, "the Republicans may not surrender us under an apple tree, but we will hang them on apple trees. He paid a high tribute to Cleveland, and said that even his worst enemy could not deny his inflexible integrity. He then proceeded to show the fallacy of a protective tariff. He pictured Carnegie and Biaine riding over the hills and moors of Scotland, the former an example of the great value of protection to the few; the latter as its high priest and champion. Carnegie tells Scottish peasantry of the wonderful advantages of protection in America, citing himself as an example, but fails to explain why it is that 100,000 men in Pennevivania had banded together to oppose a reducion of 10 per cent, on their starvation wages. Mr. Fellows called upon Republicans to reason, and said: "Though your sine be as scarlet, they may yet be made whiter than your protected

An overflow meeting was held in the street, which was addressed by Geo. S. Durgee, of New Jersey, and Henry S. Walker, of West Virginia. dovernor Lee addressed this meeting also.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK. Republicans Will Be 15,000 Ahead Unless

New York State is good for at least 15,000 Republican plurality this fall unless all signs fail. Already the Republicans are alert and aggressive, meeting argument by argument. The ticket nominated did not suit as generally as would some of the others talked of, but it is so far superior to that of the Democrats that the Republicans quickly wheeled into line, and by degrees the disgruntled ones are making known their intention of supporting Harrison. The mugwumps still hold aloof, but with many of them Mr. Cleveland is personally distasteful. The nomination by the Chicago convention has accomplished one thing, and that is that it has cemented the party in this State again. Thus far but few independent Republicans have expressed themselves as being hostile to the ticket, while, on the other hand, there are scores of Democrats who openly avow that they will

not vote for Mr. Cleveland's electors. This opposition comes mostly from theadberents of Governor Hill and the admirers of the late Secretary Manning. Probably more of this talk is heard about here because Mr. Manning was reared here, but nevertheless it shows the drift of the tide. The manner in which the administration used the late Daniel Manning and Governor Hill their friends regard as outrageous, and promise to show their hands this fall. Albany is a Democratic city by 2,500, and naturally its public officials are of that strips. Still there are quite a few of these who openly state their intention of voting for Harrison for President and Hill for Governor if the national administration doesn't knock Mr. Hill out of the nomination. City chamberlain Hills is outspoken. The Democratic Phalanx, of this city, which always took an active part in politics, lies dormant. It went to Chicago four years ago when Mr. Cleveland was nominated and to Washington when he was inaugurated. This year it has not had a single meeting. It is composed of influential Democrats who admired Mr. Manning. When the phalanx went to Chicago it was dubbed "Manning's Minstrels."

The Hill men assert that Governor Hill will run 25,000 ahead of the national Democratic ticket this fall. If that prediction should prove true, then Mr. Cleveland will lose the State by 23,000 votes. These men are particularly bitter on Mr. Cleveland. They are in the majority in the Democratic State committee, headed by Chairman Edward Murphy, ex-Mayor of Troy. Mr. Murphy was clipped by Mr. Cleveland, and naturally feels that he has a grievance, besides admiring Governor Hill. Mr. Murphy two years ago carried his senatorial district, the Sixteenth, composed of Repsselaer and Washington counties. The district declared for Blaine in 1884 by 3,460 majority.

Four years ago Albany county, after Mr. Cleveland had resided in it as Governor two years, gave him but 746 majority, while in 1884 for Governor it gave him 9.817 plurality. Hancock in 1880 received 3.060 plurality. Erie county, Mr. Cleveland's home, gave him when he ran for Governor in 1882 7,340 plurality. while two years later, when he was up for

President, it recorded 1,490 against him. The Prohibition vote, which was 40,000 at the last gubernational election, will not be so large this fail. The voters in this party, realizing they are hurting their own and best friends by voting on candidates who cannot be elected, and thus aiding Democratic success, have in a great measure decided to vote for Mr. Harrison. The outlook for Republican success in New York. with Warner Miller as the party's candidate

this fall, is most promising. OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Several Jefferson County Democrats Converted to the True Faith.

special to the Indiana. our Journal Madison, July 5 .- Mr. Victor Humboldt, a very intelligent Frenchman, who has been in the umbrella business in Madison for many years, and always a Democrat, declares his intention to vote for Harrison and the whole Republican ticket this fall. There are several other former Democrats in this city who will do the same

John Stillhamer, of Hanover, Ind., Democratic precinct committeeman, has renounced his allegiance to the Democratic party and cast his lot with the party of protection. Mr. Stillhamer is well and favorably known in Hanover; has al-ways been a stanch Democrat, and a leader in the party. He is a man of influence, and his joining the Republican party will be quite an ac-